But I have no time to add more.

England's Position in Europe—Her Descrition of Denmark—The Contempt of England on the Continent—American Affairs—Rebel Entistments in England.

Ecrespondence of The N. Y. Tribane.

LONDON, July 2, 1884.

That Europe is to be all Cossæck or all Republican—the Old-World form of Mr. Lincola's declaration that Afnerica must become all slave or all free—may have seemed a visionary sentiment to the last generation, but it certainly does not seem so to this. An age of srailroads, telegraphs, and free-trade, has brought the countries of Europe so close to each other that formers. The captain brought the ship into Cherbourg for extra medical aid from the French authorities, who kindly gave permission to land our three and their ton men in want of help. We puroled the ten, and afterward did the same for the 51 prisoners, retaining the officers, but allowing them to go ashore on condition that they report themselves once a day. They are still ashore, and it is possible we shall take them home.

"It is Capt. Winslow's opinion that it was the cooling the countries of Europe so close to each other that political influences can no longer be the subjects of indifference. Twenty years ago England might harbor Twenty years ago England might harbor Maggini or entertain the Garibaldi of the time without startling or troubling other countries. Not so now. The reigning policy of England is now of the utmost importance to other nations, and it is now known that the Almighty, who gave us such triumphs, and chose to do so with so little loss. ace, Germany, and Russia, are all to be present in important ways at the struggle to enthrone Toryism of nd Norway isolated on their promontory—Switzerland rith a tourniquet of despotism around her—where is a tourniquet of despotism around her—where is midable free power in Europe † In England And how formidable is England when she riedges herself too weak to undertake the prenof the building of a great movable wall of desupon the Baltic, cutting her off from her only (the Scandinavian countries), because the countries of the scandinavian countries of the scandinavian countries. ny reastole plan for the Old World to repo-less was by keeping the Oligarchy of Slaver-ington (compared was which George III. we don of Freedom), so the method of invading is to girdle her as now with despotism until all policy must be control to the control of the conthe humiliation before Gerchakoff about Polanfore Von Hener about Denmark (so abject the
sasell opened not his mouth when Von Henom the Conference table with the words "Des dead")—all these show that England has beof the locks of her strength while her heathe lap of the Delilah of trade. In answer
appeal to strike for freedom—to help strugglib
s—John Bull simply jugfed his well-filled mone
and the prayers of her nobler sons were drowne
and now will not fight—connot fight any Pow
er than some nation already engaged in a co-

Continued from First Page.

Continued from First Page.

United States. The news this morning is that M. Thouvensh has been called to Fontainebleac. Some say the set take the place of M. Drouyn de Lhuys.

It is pretty certain that the Tories will be defeated on Monthly night, as the people are anyious for a definite policy, which the Opposition do not announce.

COMMODORE WINKLOW AND THE YACHT DERRHOUND.

Galignami publishes Commodore Winklow's official report of the late engagement with the Alabama, to which there is the following postscript:

"Capt. Semmes complains that he was fired into after striking, and that the boats of the Kearsarge were not sent soon enough. Capt. Semmes knows well that had it been known the Alabama had surrendered, another gun would never have been discharged, and the two undisabled boats were sent immediately when his condition was known.

al party ared Harrow
with out
with out
dition was known.
It would seem strange that such complaints come
from one who did not beginte and availed himself of
the means sent in the cause of humanity to savelife, to
make off, and could the companiof the Kearsarge have
make off, and could the commander of the Deerfrom nearly
believed it was possible for the commander of the Deerbennet time.
How the Alabama's wounded were cared for
By Winslow.

By WINSLOW.

assisted by his spirited excentive officer and the others under him.

THE FIRE OF THE EEARSARGE.

fired 117 times. We picked up a few spent rifle bullets on the dech after the battle, sent us by a lame man with a crutch, who was placed in one of the quarter beats, and fortunate for him he was there, for when they were

n drowning. After fighting one hour they hauled their flag down. "After fighting one hour they handed their flag down, running up a white one. They fired a shot from their port side and sent a boat to us to surrender; but immediately after another gun was discharged at us, which we learn since was done without orders, and by the carpenter, who (though we saved him) died from the effects of being in the water. We fired two shots in return, and then all was quiet.

HOW THE ALABAMA WENT DOWN.

"As we saw plainly the vessel was sinking, we dis-atched our boats to take off the crew, and asked the team-yacht Deerhound to assist to save the drowning at the stern—her bows lifting high in the air, and adicularly descending to the bottom—the remain-ortion of the crew jumping through the beles we over the bows, and in every way trying to es-London papers have it that she sunk with her flying and fighting to the last—so she did, but the Confederate colors, for those were hauled ten minutes before, and the color which was a white flag.

A Flensburg telegram of the 29th of June gives the following in regard to the capture of the Island of Alsen: The construction of the pontoon bridges to Alsen was commenced at 2 a. m. to-day, whereupon the Prussian and Danish tatteries opened fire. Within an hour the construction of the

as completed.

At 4 a. m., the first Prussian soldiers landed on the land. The Prussians immediately advanced, the island. The Prussians immediately advanced, the Danes retreating, after stubbornly contesting each

sarge was an iron-clad, and far her superior in number of guns [22, says the verscious semi-official Le Pays Journal de l'Empire], in weight of metal, and number of crew, she would have been beaten had she dared let the Alabama board her; for the valiance of the Alabama's crew, accustomed as they were to boarding [see Le France], had been irresistible. Such are samples of the efforts made by the advocates for the defense of C. S. A. They out Semmes Semmes's own report of his own cases. Thus a statement of facts by Capt, Winslow and others, published in the Opisions Nationale on Monday evening has hardly been represents as "enfected to Mr. Lincoln's Government."

Cant. Whatever be the proportions of bosh and iron-clad Rolf Krake, although hotly engaged at Alseo, below as but slightly injured. Holy and three gunboats escaped doubt that they also a good anderstanding amount of the was bent slightly injured.

A Danish ship of war and three gunboats escaped doubt that they small vessels were blown terms at two small vessels were blown as her of the same from the comparative liberation of the was bent slightly injured.

A Danish ship of war and three gunboats escaped doubt that two small vessels were blown temperature liberation of the was bent slightly injured.

A Danish ship of war and three gunboats escaped doubt that two small vessels were blown to prevent capture.

Commercial Intelligence.

Lintelligence.

Lintellig

colis Government.

Capt. Winslow has been in town for several days.
On Wodnesday he was called on by large numbers of his congratulating countrymen. To one of my friends who questioned him about the much talked of boarding propensities of his opponent, he explained, by help of a rough, improvised diagram, the movements and relative positions of the two vessels, and declared that

rough, improvised diagram, the movements and relative positions of the two vessels, and declared that nothing on his part prevented the Alabama from coming to close quarters at the outset. She sheered when he was holding his course direct toward her. That she fired the first gan her captain admits; and that her gans were elevated for a longer range than were those of the Kearsarge is certain:—which looks, as Didsbury says, like boarding out.

Capt. Winslow's domand on Bonfis, the C. S. A. agest at Cherbourg, for the surrender of so many of the corsair's crew as have been brought into that port by French boats, was misdirected, to say the least of it. Neither they nor those carried to Southsmpton by the Deerhound, will be given up at any one's demand. Most of those brought into Cherbourg have gone to England by way of Havre. I am told that the Kearsarge has been "officiously" invited, as the Alabama was, to get away from Cherbourg at her early convenience. The story of two clously" invited, as the Alahama was, to get away from Cherbourg at her early convenience. The story of two Confederate vessels, of one Confederate vessel, ying in wait for her outside, is faise. So, perhaps, is Semmes's reported boast that on the 15th of Angust he would take the sea again with a new Alahama; but there is still a persistent rumor that there is somewhere a Confederate armed ship nearly ready for sea, and suspicious people will persist in guessing that she will steam out of Bordeax or Nantes under a neutral flag. A Stettin paper announces the immediately expected arrival in that port of two corvettes, built in France originally for the C. S. A., and now owned by the Prussian Government. These are two of the Arman steamers. Their names are to be changed to the Victoria and Augusta. The American naval fight off Cherbourg is to be reproduced on canvass by Durand Brager, one of the best

produced on canvass by Durand Brager, one of the best marine painters of France, who has already begun his studies of the Kearsarge. Several imaginary misrepre-sentations of the combat have already been done by very poor artists. Those printed in the illustrated journals took as if they were done from hastily reworked

See A Company of the Company of the

tell the interesting story furnished by M. Dumont the other day to a scientific journal here, all about his drive one bright Winter night and day in 1808, from Arras to Paris. The distance is 193 kilometres, say renghly, 130 miles. M. Dumont made a federal says to the contract of the c twenty-four hours. Here is, abbreviated, his "log,"
"Started at the stroke of 12, midnight; at the end of six leagues in two and a half hours, stopped half an hour, gave houre three quarts of onts, at 5 o'clock, six leagues further on, stopped half an hour; a loaf of garrison bread and three quarts of beer to horse; at half past eight eight leagues further, fifty minutes' rest, four quarts of oats and a bottle of white wine and rubbing of legs to horse, half past two p. In., twelve more leagues, rest for an hour, horse unbarnessed, thoroughly rubbed down and let roll on freeh straw, with a loaf of soldiers' bread again, two, pounds of sugar and two quarts of beer; at a little before 7 o'clock, eight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, eight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, sight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, sight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, sight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, sight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, sight and a half leagues, rest a little before 7 o'clock, sight and a half leagues, rest a little part is a bound of stop of the property for the stop of the property for the stop of the property for the stop of the property for me at the barrier, watch in hand. Friend owns beat cheerfully horse not tajured, still alive, in good condition, fifteen years old at the present writing, and duly loved and oared for by his master."

Positions of the Lending Enropean Powers-The Italian Ministry.

From Our Own Correspondent. FLORENCE, June 27, 1864. The Conferences at London have not led to any result, and hostilities begin again to-day. Thus any result, and hostilities begin again to-day. Thus we have arrived at a great crisis, which might involve make thill at 2/2/3 for R. all Europe in a long and bloody war, the results of which will certainly go far beyond the pality object for which will certainly go far beyond the pality object for which it is waged. The principle of the separation of Holstein 2H lower. Copyrag. stendy 2H lower. Copyrag. er sails and interest with the first state of the frontiers of the Schel and the Dannewirke, while the Presentals insisted upon the line of Apendu 21 it for the class of the state of the course of the schel and the Dannewirke, while the Presentals insisted upon the line of Apendu 21 it for the class of the state of the schel and the Dannewirke, while the Presentals insisted upon the line of Apendu 21 it for the class of the state of the schel and the Dannewirke, while the Presentals insisted upon the line of Apendu 21 it for the class of the schel and the Dannewirke, while the Presental insisted upon the line of Apendu at 11 it for the class of the schel and the Dannewirke, while the Presental insisted upon the line of Apendu at 12 it for the class of the schel and the proposed of the schelar an "Her fighting to the lest was the act of a man, who is now before his Creator; but it reluctantly compelled has to fire after they surrendered. Her own boats assisted ours in saving life, and did not cease until no head was swimming above water; and during all this time the Deerhound, after our captain asking for the sake of humanity to help us is picking up the swimming, sneaked off when he had the captain, lieutenant, and some of the men safe on board, leaving the rest to their fate. He forgot that these saved men were ourse, that we fought them, and beat them, and that they surrendered to us."

Why that master stroke alone did not can remain in the statu quo. Austria, too, has some misgiveness of the same in the symmetry of the daughter of libblegrapher Watt just removed from Glasgow to remain at peace. France takes for the present the offer an neutral looker on, folly satisfied the whatever may be the result of the war, and some of the men safe on board, leaving the rest to their fate. He forgot that these saved men were ourse, that we fought them, and beat them, and that they surrendered to us." poor Mackay's pension cuts deep into the small fund which fils lordship has to dispose of in favor of decayed writers. Be that as it may, the decayed Times correspondent in Baltimore is phosphorescent with brilliance, as see in proof this one flash of many in a recent letter from the Monumental City, where he says that listening ears at the house doors of that town can eatel the sound of cannon from Lee and trant's contending armies."

But this long extract from Didsbury's London letter is an encroachment on the English domain of my confrère, your London correspondent, T. B. G. I must still speak of an English theme, but will only touch on the French treatment of it. The lame conclusion of the London Conference, limping round in a vicious circle to end lust where it began, the tone of feeble reals.

Middlina

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Eve., 2d. — COTTON — Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 5,000 to speculators and sepreters. The market is firmer but unchanged for most descriptions, but

A destructive fire has been raging on the line of the railroad between Whitnoyville and Machiasport, damaging the road to the extent of about \$4.000, and burning about \$10,000 worth of valuable wood land. A great fire is also raging in Cutier, doing immense damage.

The New-Hampshire Capital Question.
CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, July 13, 1864.
The House decided this afternoon, by 90 maority, to retain the Capital at Concord.

Prom New-Orleans.

Cano, Wednesday, July 13, 1964.

New-Orleans papers of the 5th contain no news. Cotton was firmer: \$1.35 for good ordinary of fering, buyers holding off for later advices. Good common sugar, 21;e.; white clarified new molasses, 80c. Western provisions and produce continued in decided request at very full and advancing prices. Flour active; sales at \$9.2 \cdot 50 for superfine.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION ON THE BATTLE GROUND.-Telegrams received from Baltimore at the New-York office of the U. S. Sanitary Commission on Wednesday, show that the wounded at the recent bat tle ground near Monacacy Junction, received the greatest service at the hands of the agents of the Sanitary Efficient's Mills, the Commission was present dispensing the people's gifts. A propeller and barge left Phila-delphia yesterday, laden by the Commission with sup-plies of antiscorbutic food for the army on the James River, chiefly fresh vegetables, lemons and oranges, purchased at a cost of \$25,000.

Passengers Sailed.

Passengers Sailed.

Passengers Sailed.

Pair Saron, Mrs. and Mrs. Adville, Mary Elizabeth Forketeld. H. Labasse, Jaz. B. W. Wands, J. Burstellos, Dr. Geo. A. Biske, A. N. Bannell, S. Le Blave, Jaz. Johnson, Misc K. Williams, Misc Magnas, G. Brown, C. H. Sage, Catharine Hale, Edward Burke, E. S. Drown, Mrs. Dellman, Jaz. Higrins, Mrs. H. Glesson, L. J. Plunkett, Thomas Burke, James Welsh, S. S. Hise, D. Sheehan, Mary Welsh, Jaz. Grant, M. Roundtree, M. Geddor and child, and others in the steerage.

Latest Ship News.

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